

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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NOTICE.

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One thing to the credit of South Carolina is that not a paper in the State has a comic supplement.

Germany imports annually more than \$1,000,000 worth of American dried apples. No wonder the Kaiser swells up so often.

It is surprising to learn that Mexico has no fruit approximating the goodness of American apples, pears, peaches and grapes. These are extensively imported, but sold at such prices as to put them out of the reach of any but the well-to-do.

Austria is going into Socialism with the highest velocity, the generator will supply. Everybody whose income does not exceed \$500 must insure against sickness, accidents and old age. This includes agricultural laborers and all classes of workmen, mechanics and clerks. In all about 10,000,000 men will come under the provisions of the bill now before the Reichsrath.

The people of Ontario thought they could do as well with sugar beets as their neighbors in Michigan, and invested several million dollars in beet-sugar mills. The experiment has been a total failure, and all the mills have been dismantled and sold. The farmers got tired of raising beets. They said they could make more money with less labor raising other crops.

The Russian Duma has under consideration a bill for compulsory insurance of all employees, the expense to be paid jointly by the employers and employees. The Russian workman receives on an average 220 rubles (\$120) a year, of which he will be required to pay from one to three per cent, while the employer will pay two-thirds as much.

The silver dollar is now at the lowest point it has ever reached. On Nov. 3, 1903, the market value of the silver contained in it was only 40 cents. New York jewelers and numismatists have been amusing themselves by making dollars as big as the dollar would have been to be if it contained its value of metal. That is, they are making dollars about two and a half times the size of the present one, which, of course, comes much nearer being the "stove-lid dollar" than was ever contemplated.

The British Government is constantly extending its methods of help to the wretched Hindus. The latest is a propaganda of guinea to reduce the ravages of malaria in the fever-stricken districts. It sends out packets of seven grains of guinea, which are sold at the post offices and elsewhere for one pice, about half a cent. The guinea is in powder, but it is now being considered whether it would not be more acceptable if put up as a pill or a tablet, and the dose increased to 10 grains.

Switzerland is an exceedingly well-governed country, and they even seem to have settled the temperance problem satisfactorily. The Government has a virtual monopoly over the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and draws a large portion of its revenue from this. Last year the business was able to show a profit of \$1,286,676, compared with a profit of \$1,790,000 for the preceding year. For drinking purposes it sells alcohol at an average price of \$1.05 per gallon, which is about half the price of alcohol in this country. For technical and household purposes the price is 25 cents per gallon. More than half of the alcohol is used in the trades for heating, etc. Since 1877 the little State has received a profit of \$24,059,187 from the business.

There is a proposition to cut off a large slice from western Texas to make a new State, to be called "Pecos." This would embrace all the territory lying west of the Pecos River, and make a State about the size of Illinois, but with, of course, nothing like that State's agricultural resources. Most of the land is at least semi-arid. But it is claimed that the mineral wealth exceeds that of Oregon or of Ind. It is 250 miles across in one direction and 226 in another, with 400 miles water front on the Rio Grande, there are only eight counties in the strip—El Paso, Reeves, Pecos, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Buechel and Foley. One of these, El Paso, is bigger than either New Hampshire or Vermont, and the others are larger than the smaller New England States. No one regards the proposition seriously at present. Texans are very proud of the imperial bigness of their State, and no thought is further from their minds than that of allowing it to be divided.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The National Tribune is the medium thru which its readers all over the country express their views on all questions pertaining to the welfare of the country. It can safely claim to be the leading National paper, first, because of its multitude of readers in all walks of life; second, because the great proportion of these readers who had such strong interest in the public welfare that they once fought heroically for it on land and sea.

Revision of the tariff is now the uppermost question in the people's minds. The subject is so vast and complicated and has such a direct bearing on the interests of every American citizen, that we would like a free and fair expression from every reader of The National Tribune as to what should or should not be done. We do not want them to go into a discussion of the general policy of protection, because that is a settled question. We shall always have such measure of protection to our agricultural and manufacturing interests as the best judgment of our people shall decide as wise and just. Free trade is as dead as free silver.

What we want is an immediate expression from our readers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as to the operation of the protective system in their particular localities. As we can give only a limited space to this discussion, and want to give every one who writes his share, we would like every reader to send us a postal card, giving his or her views on the following points:

1. Shall the tariff schedule be revised? Yes or no.
2. If revised, what revisions are needed?
3. What duties seem too high in your particular locality?
4. How would you change them?
5. What interests in your community deserve greater encouragement and protection?

If all the readers of The National Tribune will at once send us postal cards, giving their views on these important points, we shall arrive at a much more satisfactory determination of what the people want and need than can be gained by the hearings before the Congressional committees. It will be the voice of the people in every locality as to the practical workings of the present schedule.

Please write us a postal card at once.

GEORGIA DEVELOPING.

Savannah is getting a good bit of advertisement out of the great automobile carnival held there this week. We are glad of it. It gives the people something to talk about besides Sherman's march and the Wirz Monument, and helps to bring into public notice the great resources and possibilities of the Imperial State of Georgia. Georgia should be one of the greatest States in the Union. She is the largest of the States east of the Mississippi, with a fertile soil, delightful climate and boundless mineral resources. She could be made readily much greater in every way than many of the smaller Kingdoms of Europe. She has been sadly misrepresented and hurt by the Daughters of the Confederacy and her abortive prison camp scandals. These are not at all representative of Georgians, who are in the main as high-minded and Christian as can be found anywhere, and have been making astonishing progress of late years. Their own sense of righteousness compelled an end of the prison scandals, precisely as the moral sense of the good people of Louisiana compelled the abolition of the lottery system. They have frowned repressively upon the intemperate squad of the Daughters of the Confederacy, who would insult all loyal people by a monument to Wirz. Therefore, we can cheerfully anticipate Georgia's coming up from the rear and taking her place alongside of such great, splendidly progressive States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. There is where she belongs.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Dissatisfaction with the management of the Soldiers' Homes grows constantly, and this dissatisfaction does not come from the chronic grumblers in the homes, but seems to be extended to all those who are even casually familiar with the administration. The blame for this is not put upon the Governors, but upon the National Treasurer in New York City, who, it is claimed, is entirely too self-opinionated, which prevents him from learning what is necessary and desirable in the management and from getting information as to desirable reforms that should be made. The Treasurer is a retired Army officer, who gets an additional allowance for his duties, which raises his pay to approximately that of a Major-General, and the Board of Management has allowed the control of everything to get into his hands, so that his power is virtually autocratic. It is time that President Wadsworth and the other members should wake up to properly acquaint themselves with the duties of their positions, and carefully scrutinize the course of the man who has been running everything his own way without check or hindrance and without consultation or advice from anyone.

The brutal murder of ex-Senator Carmack will result in great good, and outrageous crimes are likely to be deterred by the general and unparalyzing condemnation of the crime all over the South will make human life more secure, especially in Tennessee. The Coopers relied upon their standing in the community to palliate their crime. This influence, once so potent in the South, has lost force before the better ideas of advancing civilization. A "gentleman" who commits a crime is more of a criminal than the vulgar thief, because he realizes better the obligations of good citizenship and obedience to the laws. The Coopers, therefore, go into the same class with the Haineses and the nasty little Thaw. The cause of temperance was also advanced by the crime. Carmack had incurred the bitter hostility of the wealthy and powerful liquor interest, and it undoubtedly incited the Coopers to their crime. The temperance people feel that Carmack was a martyr to their cause, and the most lukewarm among them have been wakened up to demanding more stringent legislation against the drink evil.

A REAL REFORMER.

W. S. Hadley, who has been elected Governor of Missouri, is a reformer of the real kind, kind, such as the people want. He is not "cleaving the air with horrid speech" about trusts, monopolies and oppressions, all of which is simply air of a high temperature, but he says what means something, and for which he can be held responsible. In his announcement of his program as Chief Executive of Missouri he goes straight at practical things for his State, and matters which directly concern his people. He says:

"I will, when I take my oath of office, become the representative of all the people, and it will be my duty to give to the people, without regard to politics, a strong, clean and progressive administration of public affairs."

"If my administration shall fail to give the people of the larger cities the right to control their own affairs, it will not be due to any lack of effort on the part of representatives of the Republican Party to carry out the pledges of its platform."

"The Police Departments must not be permitted to remain or become political machines."

"If the Police Departments are inadequate to prevent corruption of the ballot, I will exhaust the military power of the State in order to secure for every citizen, rich or poor, weak or strong, black or white, the right to cast one ballot and have that ballot honestly counted."

"Our administration should be a concrete one. It is one of the essential functions of government to encourage the development of the industrial, commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of a State."

"I will work to bring about a higher standard of efficiency in all departments of government, particularly in the educational and educational institutions of the State."

"I shall, so far as in me lies, endeavor to be responsive to every duty and faithful to every trust."

TARIFF REVISION.

The National Tribune points with pride to a record free from hysteria. It steadfastly refused to throw a fit over the silver-dollar and bushel-of-wheat hysteria; it remained equally calm over the embargoed beef row; it maintained its facial composure and evenness of voice about the trusts and the Standard Oil, and now it absolutely refuses to set its eyes in fine frenzy rolling over a revision of the tariff. We have always been a firm supporter of the doctrine of protection to American workmen, farmers and manufacturers, and we are steadfast that that protection should be maintained to the extent of preserving a home market for home products and giving employment at adequate wages to our working people. This does not for a moment estop a revision of the tariff if that is made upon sane and sensible lines. In a tariff schedule covering some 4,000 different articles there must be very many changes that should be made. The reasons that existed for establishing the rates of the Dingley bill 10 years ago may be strongly modified by various conditions and advancements, and every one of these rates should be carefully studied. It is a matter for the most careful study and consideration, and an emphatic declaration to be uttered by the tariff-revising commission. Wherever there is a complaint that the rate in the schedule oppresses anyone, it should be at once considered and, if the complaint is just, remedied. Undoubtedly there will be many of these, and it will be for the benefit of the country if the injustice of such ratings is pointed out. At the same time the mere fact that a rating has built up a profitable business and given employment to great numbers of people is no excuse for a wholesale and intemperate denunciation of it. We believe in holding fast to that which is good, while carefully pruning off all objectionable growths.

CHANGES IN THE PENSION ROLL.

The following statement shows the changes in the pension roll during the month of October, 1903:

Number pensioners Sept. 30, 1903	953,729
Gains to roll—	
Original general law	5,461
Restoration	27
Renewals	89
Total	5,556
Loss to roll—	
Death	4,399
Remarriage	63
Limitation	32
Failure to claim	36
Other causes	27
Agency transfers	6
Total	4,614
Number pensioners Oct. 31, 1903	954,671
Increase	942
Number civil war invalids Sept. 30, 1903	615,305
Gains during October, 1903—	
Total	615,985
Loss civil war invalids during October, 1903—	
Deaths, general law	639
Deaths, act June 27, 1890	586
Deaths, act Feb. 6, 1901	2,623
Failure to claim	17
Other causes	9
Total	2,884
Number civil war invalids Oct. 31, 1903	613,101
Decrease	2,204

The Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, makes an eloquent defense of the entrance of the ministry into politics. During the last campaign he visited 12 different States, and made in all 151 speeches. He says that his conscience approves of this, because he thought it was his duty as a Christian minister to make for higher planes of life and government by supporting the Roosevelt policies. He did his duty not only as a minister of the Gospel, but, first of all, as a citizen and a man. His church was practically unanimous for Taft.

Pension committees are to become very familiar features of British institutions. Under the old-age pension law every British subject, on arriving at the age of 70, is entitled to an allowance of from one shilling (24 cents) to five shillings (\$1.21) per week. These will be granted by a Pension Committee of not less than seven for every community of 20,000 people.

The gold belt of the Appalachian chain terminates in the east central portion of Alabama, and there is a little gold and silver produced there every year. Last year the value of both metals was \$26,272, an increase of \$1,268 over the production for the previous year.

CORPS COMMANDERS.

Editor National Tribune: Have read your various efforts in relation to the Army of the Potomac, but am surprised at your strictures of the various Generals who commanded that army at various times, and am surprised at the Meade, who was one of the really effective Generals of the war; also Couch, who was well thought of, enough so that he was offered the command of that army, and whose services were ranked by Hancock and Sedgwick's by those properly instructed as to his service. No doubt you will know we often speak of Grant as the special undertaker of the old veterans of the Army of the Potomac, which Hancock, Stanton and Grant fully carried out in that murderous overland campaign to the James River. Now, please give us history, and not so much personal criticism of those who, as a whole, helped to put down the rebellion and were well thought of at the time.

No doubt if you keep on you will come to the conclusion that the line and file closers ended the war in the East and only the Generals in the West did any successful fighting, and perhaps with an amount of truth—Nelson V. Hutchinson, M. D., North Abington, Massachusetts.

Our comrade is in error in placing Gen. Couch's services on the same plane with those of Hancock and Sedgwick. The trouble with Couch, as with so many other officers of all grades, East and West, was that he was not big enough for the place. He was undoubtedly a good man and an excellent soldier, and there is a seeming cruelty in pointing out how such a good soldier failed to measure up to his highest opportunities. But such things are the constant lot of life, and were particularly evident in the army. A splendid Colonel was only too likely to make a poor Brigadier-General. It is cruel in a way to judge of his poor performance as a Brigadier-General rather than his splendid work as Colonel. But if a man accepts a position beyond his abilities we must criticize him. The position of corps commander was one requiring the most exceptional abilities. Not one man in scores who attained General rank was competent to command a corps. All the armies had a severe time in developing good corps commanders. In the Army of the Potomac many were tried and found wanting before such magnificent leaders as Meade, Hancock, Hooker, Sedgwick, Reynolds, Doubleday, Warren, Wright and Humphreys.

We have absolutely no prejudices or preconceptions for one commander over another. The only test that we apply to them is as to the fidelity and ability they displayed in the positions to which they rose. There is a constant temptation to denunciation of men who sought to be Captains, Colonels, Brigadier and Major-Generals, and then wasted great opportunities and the efforts and lives of their men. The cases of this kind are as numerous as the stars in the sky. There is enough to be said in praise of the splendid officers and men of the Army of the Potomac, without indulging in any comparisons with those of the Western armies. There simply never in any country or age were better soldiers, better Colonels, better brigade, division and corps commanders than in the Army of the Potomac. Rarely has there been as good. History does not show more magnificent leaders of masses of men than Hancock, Sedgwick, Reynolds, Wright, Doubleday and Warren. The others who were dropped out from time were men of much more than ordinary ability, but they failed to measure up to the standards of these distinguished corps commanders. They had limitations, and limitations could not be endured when great issues and lives of thousands were at stake. The other armies had the same experience. Corps, division and brigade commanders, Colonels and Captains failed to meet requirements, and had to be replaced by others.

The only difference between the Eastern and Western armies was that while the Eastern troops fought with unparpassed courage and devotion, and generally overcame that part of the enemy immediately opposed to them, the irresolution of their army commanders prevented them from reaping the fruits of their victory. The Peninsula, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg were conspicuous instances. At each of those places they had beaten their enemies to a standstill, and only the failure of their Commander-in-Chief to give the order "Forward!" cheated them of as complete victories as any that the Western soldiers achieved.

Nor was this confined to the Army of the Potomac. Bull allowed the beaten enemy to slip away from him at Shiloh and Perryville as badly as did McClellan at Antietam.

Gov. Folk had a lamentable ending as a reformer. No man ever came into office with brighter prospects of usefulness. His course had been such as to fix National attention upon him, and the papers everywhere hailed him as a coming man. A Presidential boom was even started for him. But he did not persist long in well doing. He had not the backbone to stand out against the ruling, which he had fought, and his bumpiness and conceit alienated the men who had made him, like Andrew Johnson, he was forced to seek alliance with the man he had fought, and his finish came when he was beaten for the Senate by ex-Gov. Wm. Stone, a representative of the worst elements in Missouri Democracy. Folk was elected Governor by the better elements in the State, but he would reform the party, but he deserted their cause.

The railroads have only themselves to blame for most of the feeling against them. They show an ingenuity in devising ways to be "aggravating" and evade laws passed for their guidance. The New York Legislature enacted a law requiring the railroads to pay their employees twice a month. The railroads juggled around this by paying the men both their half-monthly installments on the same day. They are to be prosecuted, and made to comply with the spirit of the law.

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TO PENNSYLVANIA DEAD.

A special train carried to Frederick, Md., Nov. 24, Gov. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, his staff, and a large number of soldiers of the civil war, who participated in the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of the soldiers who took part in the battle of Monocacy, near Frederick, on July 9, 1864.

The 87th Pa., composed of York County troops, was one of the commands which displayed conspicuous valor in the engagement. Two hundred soldiers of the 87th Pa. are now living in the various States of the Union. This regiment was organized in September, 1861, on the public common of York, with George Hay as Colonel. He was succeeded by Col. John W. Schall, now a retired Major-General of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of erecting the Monocacy Monument. It is about 35 feet high, and has been erected at a central point on the battlefield.

Capt. W. H. Lanier, of York, Pa., presided at the unveiling ceremonies. He formally turned the monument over to the State of Pennsylvania. Capt. Robert T. Cornwell, of West Chester, delivered the oration.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Commander-in-Chief Nevius went to Boston last week to formally present to Mrs. Blackman the resolution of thanks ordered by the National Encampment for her generous donation to the funds of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which her beloved husband was Commander-in-Chief. After performing this duty he was entertained by E. W. Kinley Post, 113, with its usual magnificent hospitality. Nov. 25 the Commander-in-Chief came to Washington to attend the unveiling of the Sheridan Monument, and returned home to eat his Thanksgiving dinner with his family. He proposes to meet the members of his staff and the Executive Committee at Chicago Dec. 8 to go to Salt Lake City to consider the arrangements for holding the next National Encampment.

Haiti is having a fine experience with irredeemable paper money. The standard is the gourde, nominally worth a silver dollar, but for years not bringing 10 cents in American gold. The Haitians are trying the old Greenback plan of improving the currency by issuing more notes, and have just put in circulation 1,500,000 more gourdes, in very finely engraved notes printed in New York. In spite of these being counterfeited by three prominent officials, neither the bankers, market people nor shopkeepers will take them, the \$5 gourde brings only 45 cents. Besides these notes the Government had 500,000 gourdes coined in nickels at the United States Mint, which it rushed into circulation before the people had time to think of anything but the brightness and beauty of the new "money."

The storm in Germany over the Kaiser's course, so far from abating, seems to be increasing, with the people and papers speaking out with a freedom very startling in a country which is supposed to be under a personal despotism. The Imperial Chancellor has vainly tried to shield his master from the storm by claiming all the responsibility and blame for himself, but the people brush him impatiently aside. Die Zukunft actually goes to the length of declaring that the Kaiser has "shown himself incapable of discharging the simplest political tasks." The Tageszeitung, Berlin, says that the "Kaiser's action is the most painful exposure that has been made since the founding of the Empire." As we have predicted, the turmoil will end in the Kaiser being reduced to the position of the King of England—that is, a mere figurehead, with the real power in the hands of a committee of the Reichstag.

Chairman Hitchcock has appointed E. J. Stellwagen, a prominent business man of Washington, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and the appointment gives unusual satisfaction, as Mr. Stellwagen has always been foremost and exceedingly helpful in everything that looked to the development, beautification and other improvement of Washington. He is well fitted for the important work of conducting the Inaugural ceremonies. He has appointed Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell Grand Marshal.

The financial depression and other strong reasons have combined to postpone the Japanese World's Fair, which was to have been held at Tokio in 1912, until 1917. Japan does not feel yet that she is in shape to open her doors for a world-wide inspection of her interior.

The 17th Ky.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 17th Ky.—James A. Fleener, Caney, Kan.

The 17th Ky. was organized at Hartford from September to December, 1861, the 25th Ky. was consolidated with it March 1862, and the regiment mustered out Jan. 27, 1865. It was recruited by being transferred to the 21st Ky. It was commanded by Col. M. H. McHenry, followed by Col. J. M. Shackelford, Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. Stout being in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to T. J. Wood's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 123 killed and 182 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 77th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a sketch of the 77th N. Y.—G. T. Sawyer, Gloversville, N. Y.

The 77th N. Y., also called Bemis Heights regiment, was organized at Saratoga in November, 1861, and finally mustered out June 27, 1865. It was commanded by Col. James B. McKean, who resigned July 16, 1863, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Winsor B. French, who was mustered out Dec. 13, 1864, upon expiration of his term of service. At the time of final muster-out Lieut.-Col. David J. Caw was in command. It belonged to Getty's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 95 killed and 177 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 8th W. Va.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 8th W. Va. H. Harless, Marmet, W. Va.

This regiment was organized at Buffalo, W. Va., in November, 1861, and finally mustered out Aug. 1, 1865, having served out two enlistments. Its designation was changed to the 7th W. Va. Jan. 26, 1864, and two additional companies were organized at Charleston, W. Va., from February to October, 1864, added to it. The regiment was commanded by Col. John H. Oley, and lost 23 killed and 203 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

It is a Matter of Principle, Independent of Race or Religion—High Tribute to Veterans.

President Roosevelt's speech at the unveiling of the Sheridan monument is "It is eminently fitting that the Nation's illustrious men—the men who fought before the eyes of our people—should be fittingly commemorated here at the National Capital, and I am glad indeed to take part in the unveiling of this statue to Gen. Sheridan. His name will always stand high on the list of American worthies."

"Not only was he a great General, but he showed his greatness with that touch of originality which we call genius. Indeed, this quality of brilliance has been in one sense a disadvantage to his reputation, for it has tended to overshadow his great ability. We tend to think of him only as the daring cavalry leader, whereas he was in reality not only that, but also a great commander."

"Of course, the fact in his career most readily recalled by the masses of the Nation is the necessary modern art of handling masses of modern cavalry so as to give them the fullest possible effect, not only in the ordinary operations of cavalry which precede a battle, but in the battle itself. But in addition he showed in the civil war that he was a first-class army commander, both as a subordinate of Grant and when in independent command. His record in the Valley Campaign, and again from Five Forks to Appomattox, is one difficult to parallel in military history."

"After the close of the great war, in a field where there was scant glory to be won by the General-in-Chief, he rendered a signal service which has gone almost unnoticed; for in the tedious, weary Indian wars on the great plains it was he who developed in thoroughgoing fashion the tactics of the cavalry in winter, which, at the cost of bitter hardship and peril, finally broke down the banded strength of those formidable warriors, the horse Indians."

From Bottom to Top. "His career was typically American, for from plain beginnings he rose to the highest military position in our land. We honor his memory itself, and, more than the career of any other great commander of his day, we glorify in his career, for he was one of those men who in the years of the Nation's direst need sprang to the front to risk everything, including life itself, and to spend the days of their strongest young manhood in the valorous conflict for an ideal."

"Often we Americans are taunted with having only a material ideal. The empty folly of the taunt is sufficiently shown by the presence here to-day of the men of the Grand Army, you, the comrades of the dead General, the men who served with and under him. In all history we have no greater instance of subordination of self, of the exalting of the ideal over merely material gain, being among the people of a great Nation than was shown by our own people in the civil war."

"You, the men who wore the blue, would be the first to say that this same lofty indifference to the things of the body, when compared to the things of the soul, was shown by your brothers who wore the gray. It was the suffering, dreadful loss, of the civil war. Yet it stands alone among wars in this, that, now that the wounds are healed, the memory of the noble deeds of valor performed on one side no less than on the other has become the common heritage of all our people in every quarter of this country."

"The completeness of which this is shown by what is occurring here to-day. We meet together to raise a monument to a great Union General, in the presence of the men who served with and under him, and the Secretary of War, the man at the head of the Army, who by virtue of his office, occupies a special relation to the nation, is himself a man who fought in the Confederate service. Few, indeed, have been the countries where such a conjunction would have been possible, and blessed, indeed, are we that our own beloved land it is not only possible, but seems so entirely natural as to excite no comment whatever."

The Real American Defined.

There is another point in Gen. Sheridan's career which is good for all of us to remember. Where Gen. Sherman and Thomas were of the old native American stock, the parents of Sheridan, like the parents of Farragut, were born on the other side of the water. Any one of the five was just as much a type of the real American, of which is best in America, as the other four.

"We should keep steadily before our minds the fact that Americanism is a question of principle, of purpose, of idealism, of character; that it is not a matter of blood, of race, or of line of descent. Here in this country the representatives of many old-world races are being fused together into a new type, a type the main features of which are already determined, and will be determined at the time of the Revolutionary War; for the crucible in which all the new types are melted into one was shaped from 1776 to 1789, and our nationality was defined by the men of its essentials by the men of Washington."

"The strains will not continue to exist separately in this country, as in the old world. They will be combined in one; and of this new type those men will best represent what is loftiest in the Nation's past, who are now the hope for the future, who stand each solely on his worth as a man; who scorn to do evil to others, and who refuse to submit to wronging others; who have in them no taint of weakness; who never fear to fight when fighting is demanded by a sound and high morality; who hope for their lives to bring ever nearer the realization of the peace shall prevail within our own borders and in our relations with all foreign powers."

"The usefulness of any career must lie in the impress that it makes upon the generations that come after. We of this generation have a great privilege to solve, and the condition of our solving them is that we shall all work together as American citizens without regard to differences of race, of creed or birthplace, copying, not the divisions which so lamentably sundered our fathers one from another, but the spirit of heroic devotion which drew them together, each to do the right as it was given him to see the right. In the years when Grant, Farragut, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, when Lee and Jackson and the Johnsons, the great men of the South, fought to a finish the great civil war."

"They did not see themselves realize, in the bitterness of the struggle, that the blood and the grim suffering marked the death throes of what was worn out, and that the new life and more glorious National Life, might be born of the heritage which we have received from the men of the mighty days. We, in our turn, must grid up our loins to meet the new issues with the same stern courage and resolute adherence to an ideal which marked our fathers, who belonged to the generation of the man in whose honor we commemorate this monument to-day."

The 25th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 25th Ohio.—J. K. Welt, Albion, Iowa.

The 25th Ohio, one of the 400 fighting regiments, was organized at Steubenville Aug. 20 and 21, 1862, and mustered out June 1, 1865. It was commanded by Col. George Webster, who was killed in action at Perryville